UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3125
27 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 27 October 1992, at 6.50 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. VAN DAELE
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. CHEN Jian
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. LOZINSKIY
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. RICHARDSON
	United States of America	Mr. PERKINS
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. SENGWE

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92-61622 2408V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 6.50 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them copies of a letter dated 23 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has taken note of the letter dated 23 October 1992 concerning the situation in Mozambique addressed to the President of the Council by the Secretary-General. It expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General and to his interim Special Representative for their efforts to ensure that the United Nations contributes to the implementation of the General Peace Agreement in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

"The Council remains deeply concerned by the reports of major violations of the cease-fire in several regions of Mozambique. It calls upon the parties to halt such violations immediately and scrupulously to respect the cease-fire and all the commitments entered into under the General Peace Agreement. It also urges the parties fully to cooperate

(The President)

with the interim Special Representative, and in particular to take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations staff in Mozambique.

"The Council wishes to reiterate its firm commitment to work towards a lasting peace in Mozambique. In this regard, it urges the parties to fully respect the cease-fire which is necessary for the speedy establishment and successful deployment of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNUMOZ)."

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 6.55 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3126
27 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 27 October 1992, at 6.55 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. VAN DAELE
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. CHEN Jian
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. LOZINSKIY
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. RICHARDSON
	United States of America	Mr. PERKINS
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. SENGWE

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92-61628 2409V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 6.55 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Angola in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" (Angola) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them copies of a letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has taken note of the letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of

(The President)

the Council concerning the situation in Angola. It expresses its serious concern at the deterioration of the political situation and the rising tension in that country.

"It once again calls on the parties to the Peace Accords to respect all the commitments undertaken in accordance with these accords, in particular with regard to the confinement of their troops and weapons, demobilization, and formation of the unified national armed force. It also calls on the parties to refrain from any act that might heighten tension, impair the conduct of the electoral process and threaten the territorial integrity of Angola.

"It calls on UNITA and the other parties in the electoral process in Angola to respect the results of the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992, which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certified as being generally free and fair. It urges the leaders of the two parties to the Peace Accords to engage in a dialogue without delay so as to enable the second round of the presidential elections to be held. The Security Council will hold responsible any party which refuses to open such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process.

"The Security Council strongly condemns the attacks and baseless accusations made by Vorgan radio of UNITA against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II). It calls for the immediate cessation of these attacks and accusations, and reiterates its full support for the Special Representative and for UNAVEM II.

(The President)

"The Security Council reiterates its readiness to act without delay on the basis of recommendations that the Secretary-General might make concerning the contribution of the United Nations to the completion of the electoral process."

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m.

UNITED
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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3127
27 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 27 October 1992, at 7.05 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. VAN DAELE
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. CHEN Jian
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. LOZINSKIY
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. RICHARDSON
	United States of America	Mr. PERKINS
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. SENGWE

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92-61634 2410V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 7.05 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION RELATING TO NAGORNY-KARABAKH

LETTER DATED 12 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24656)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the request contained in a letter dated 12 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24656). Members of the Council have before them document S/24713, which contains the text of a letter dated 24 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is deeply concerned by the continuing serious situation in and around Nagorny-Karabakh and the resulting loss of life and material damage in spite of the conclusion of the cease-fire agreement at Sochi on 21 September 1992.

"The Council reaffirms the terms of its statement of 26 August 1992 (S/24493) on the situation concerning Nagorny-Karabakh and, in particular, its support for the efforts of the Minsk Conference on the question of Nagorny-Karabakh within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). It strongly appeals to all

(The President)

parties and others concerned for the immediate implementation of the cease-fire and lifting of all blockades. It appeals for an immediate convening of the Conference in Minsk and the beginning of political negotiations under the Chairman's rules of procedure. It urges all parties and others concerned to cooperate closely with the CSCE and to participate positively in the Conference, with a view to reaching a comprehensive settlement of their disputes as rapidly as possible.

"The Security Council is pleased that the Secretary-General intends to send a representative to the region to examine what contribution the United Nations could make in support of the efforts of the CSCE, and to the provision of humanitarian assistance."

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3128
29 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 29 October 1992, at 11 a.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HAJNOCZI
	Belgium	Mr. VAN DAELE
	Cape Verde	Mr. BARBOSA
	China	Mr. ZHANG Yan
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Miss GHANNAM
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. RICHARDSON
	United States of America	Mr. WATSON
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

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92-61664 2482V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 11.20 a.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

AN AGENDA FOR PEACE: PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY, PEACEMAKING AND PEACE-KEEPING

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO THE STATEMENT ADOPTED BY THE SUMMIT MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 31 JANUARY 1992 (S/24111)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/24111 containing the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"In line with the presidential statement of 30 June 1992 (S/24210), the Security Council has begun to examine the Secretary-General's report "An Agenda for Peace" (S/24111).

"This examination of "An Agenda for Peace" by the Security Council will be coordinated with the discussions carried out in the General Assembly. The Council welcomes in this regard the contact already established between the Presidents of the two organs and invites its President to continue and intensify such contacts.

"The Security Council intends to examine the proposals of the Secretary-General which concern or are addressed to it. For this purpose, the members of the Council have decided to meet at least once a month on the report, such meetings being prepared for, as necessary, by a working group.

(The President)

"One objective of this examination is to arrive at conclusions which would be considered during a special meeting of the Council. The Council will determine the date of this meeting bearing in mind the progress of the work in the present session of the General Assembly, but it hopes to hold the meeting at the latest next spring.

"The Security Council has followed with close interest the views expressed by Member States in the General Assembly during the general debate as well as during the discussions on item 10 of the agenda of the General Assembly. It has also noted the report of the special session of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/47/386). It has now identified the Secretary-General's proposals which concern or are addressed to it.

"Without prejudice to the further examination of other proposals of the Secretary-General, and taking into account the greatly increased number and complexity of peace-keeping operations authorized by the Council during the recent months, the Council believes that two suggestions contained in "An Agenda for Peace" should be considered at this moment:

"The Security Council, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 51 of the Secretary General's report, encourages Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their general willingness to provide forces or capabilities to the United Nations for peace-keeping operations and the type of units or capabilities that might be available at short notice, subject to overriding national defence requirements and the approval of the Governments providing them. It further encourages the Secretariat and those Member States which have

(The President)

indicated such willingness to enter into direct dialogue so as to enable the Secretary-General to know with greater clarity what forces or capabilities might be made available to the United Nations for particular peace-keeping operations and in what time scale.

"The Security Council shares the view of the Secretary-General in paragraph 52 of his report concerning the need for an augmentation of the strength and capability of military staff serving in the Secretariat and of civilian staff dealing with peace-keeping matters more generally in the Secretariat. The Council suggests to the Secretary-General that he report to it, as well as to the General Assembly, on this subject as soon as possible. The Secretary-General might consider in his report the establishment in the Secretariat of an enhanced peace-keeping planning staff and an operations centre in order to deal with the greater complexity of initial planning and control in the field of peace-keeping operations. The Council further suggests to Member States that they consider making available to the Secretariat appropriately experienced military or civilian staff, for a fixed period of time, to help with work on peace-keeping operations.

"Moreover, the Security Council intends to discuss those paragraphs which are addressed to it including paragraph 41 concerning the special economic problems which may concern other States when sanctions are imposed on a State, paragraphs 64 and 65 concerning the role of regional organizations and paragraph 25 concerning resort by the United Nations to fact-finding."

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 11.25 a.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3129
30 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 30 October 1992, at 1130 a.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. NOTERDAEME
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. CHEN Jian
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. PERKINS
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWE

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92-61682 2494V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12.10 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24731)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/24731, which contains the text of a letter dated 28 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Members also have before them documents S/24737, containing the text of a draft resolution which was prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, and document S/24688, containing the text of a letter dated 19 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution (S/24737) to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, China, Ecuador, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has therefore been adopted unanimously as resolution 784 (1992).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. ARRIA (Venezuela)(interpretation from Spanish): Permit me first of all to congratulate you, Sir, on your outstanding guidance of the Council's proceedings during this month, in which there have been so many difficult negotiations.

The resolution just adopted by the Council supports the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) for a period of 30 days in the context mentioned by the Secretary-General in his letters dated 19 and 28 October 1992. In this regard, I wish to make a few observations.

The peace agreements on El Salvador constitute a series of interrelated commitments which both Parties have undertaken, compliance with which is aimed at ensuring that the Salvadorian nation can finally enjoy lasting civil peace on the basis of national reconciliation. These agreements put an end to a long and cruel conflict by providing mutually agreed solutions to the most serious problems of Salvadorian society. As such, they are admirable examples of what is possible when a passion for peace prevails and animosity is overcome. As such, they deserve our unreserved support and perseverance, especially now when they are encountering perhaps the most delicate circumstances.

The cessation of the armed conflict as a critical stage in the peace process should soon be completed. Very significant progress has been made in

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

creating the conditions to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion, but it has not ended as we would have wished, and as had been foreseen. Efforts of all kinds have had to be made by all sides to achieve progress towards this objective. We value this steadfastness, for it is a reaffirmation of our belief in the political maturity of the parties and of their capacity and political will to live up to the commitments they have entered into among themselves and with the international community, which has endorsed and supported their efforts. Today we are definitively reiterating our confidence in the capacity of Salvadorian leaders to ensure the future of their people.

Together with Colombia, Spain and Mexico, Venezuela has given its assistance in the delicate tasks of guaranteeing the agreements entered into by the Secretary-General. As Friends of the Secretary-General, together with the United States of America, we can today testify to his endeavours to lend continuity to the complex and ambitious process initiated by his predecessor Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, and to his firm and constructive role in successfully bringing to a conclusion the process of peace and national reconciliation in El Salvador. Thanks to the admirable mediation of the Secretary-General and his esteemed assistants, we are today in the process of overcoming the innumerable difficulties, and this will make it possible to conclude the process on 15 December 1992.

We unreservedly support the efforts of the Secretary-General and, as operative paragraph 3 of the resolution states, we urge both parties to respect scrupulously and to implement in good faith the commitments assumed by them under the agreements signed on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City and to respond positively to the Secretary-General's latest proposals to them aimed at overcoming the current difficulties.

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

However, I consider it important to emphasize that we understand these proposals to be practical and realistic responses and not a renegotiation of the agreements. Both parties must continue to show prudence and to remain steadfast at this stage. The Council will no doubt continue to follow the Salvadorian peace process closely and remain committed to it. The renewal of the mandate of ONUSAL until 30 November 1992 is an expression of this commitment, as well as of the advisability of accelerating the implementation of the agreed commitments.

The Government of El Salvador, headed by Mr. Alfredo Cristiani, and the leadership of the FMLN must continue to honour the historic responsibility they undertook in the Castle of Chapultepec in Mexico City on 16 January this year.

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

We trust in their commitment to peace and national reconciliation for their people. We urge them both today to maintain their endeavours to make this commitment a reality. The international community has been supporting them in this noble and essential purpose, but responsibility now lies entirely with them.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of Venezuela for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. AYALA LASSO (Ecuador) (interpretation from Spanish): Mr. President, I wish to endorse the remarks of the representative of Venezuela when he referred to your excellent guidance of the Council this month.

The bloody conflict in El Salvador was on the front pages of newspapers for a decade. To the deaths of men, women and children as a result of war must be added the thousands of refugees and orphans; violations of the most basic rights; millions of dollars' worth of economic damage - those are the tragic consequences of the conflict.

The recent macabre findings at Mozote recall the tragedy experience in El Salvador. These painful memories help us understand the benefits of peace; help us nurture it and work for its permanent restoration in El Salvador.

The United Nations has played a unique role in building peace in El Salvador, a complex process which will only end when the commitments entered into by the parties freely and formally before the people of El Salvador and the community of nations are carried out.

Unlike other conflicts which have been brought before the Security Council, in this case the people of El Salvador should be proud of having fully respected the cessation of hostilities. This fact gives rise to

(Mr. Ayala Lasso, Ecuador)

optimism and confidence that the difficulties encountered in complying with other aspects of the peace agreements will be rapidly overcome by peaceful means.

Experience has shown that no peace agreement succeeds without encountering some difficulty along the way. This observation should not lead to discouragement. On the contrary, it highlights the need for the spirit of conciliation with which an agreement is entered into to prevail throughout its implementation and to help bring about through dialogue agreement on overcoming any such difficulty.

The United Nations, in promoting the peace agreements on El Salvador, has had to facilitate this dialogue between the parties. Its impartiality in the conflict has made it possible for it to present objective proposals which have gained the approval of the parties. Hence, Ecuador welcomes the Secretary-General's initiative to send Messrs. Goulding and de Soto once again to El Salvador. We are certain that their impartiality and familiarity with the details of the situation in El Salvador will ensure the success of their mission. We urge our Salvadorian brothers to cooperate with the Secretary-General and with Messrs. Goulding and de Soto.

It would have been best for the peace agreements to have been complied with in accordance with the original schedule, but given the difficulties encountered, it is obvious that what has been achieved so far in bringing peace to the country should not be jeopardized. A short and specific extension of the time-frame, if it serves the purpose of reactivating the peace process and is supported with good will by the parties, could be very positive. Ultimately, a few weeks' delay is worthwhile if success follows; and this is really very little time when compared with the long tragic years

(Mr. Ayala Lasso, Ecuador)

of the Salvadorian conflict. The rescheduling may entail more expense for the United Nations, but peace has no price and what is invested in peace is, in any case, infinitely less than what has been or would be invested in war.

We appeal to the international community to lend its fullest cooperation to the Government of El Salvador to obtain the necessary funds to finance the land programme, one of the pillars of the peace plan.

Ecuador supports the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (UNOSAL) and favours the United Nations continuing its work in El Salvador for the time needed to bring about the full implementation of the peace agreements, in accordance with the Secretary-General's recommendations.

Finally, we await the Secretary-General's report to us on the progress achieved in the negotiations, in the implementation of the peace plan, and on the requirements of UNOSAL, so that there will be total success at the end of his peace mission in El Salvador.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of Ecuador for his kind words addressed to me.

There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3130
30 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 30 October 1992, at 5.05 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. VAN DAELE
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Daoyu
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. WATSON
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

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92-61688 2497V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 5.05 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24736)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Portugal and South Africa, in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the President's invitation, Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" (Angola) took a place at the Council table; Mr. Sardenberg (Brazil), Mr. Catarino (Portugal) and Mr. Steward (South Africa) took the places reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/24736, containing a letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II).

(The President)

Members of the Council also have before them document S/24738, which contains the text of a draft resolution which was prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations. I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to the following revisions to be made to the draft resolution in its provisional form in document S/24738.

Operative paragraph 3 should read as follows:

"Strongly condemns any such resumption of hostilities and urgently demands that such acts cease forthwith;"

In the third line of operative paragraph 9, the word "take" should be replaced by the word "consider".

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following documents: S/24585, letter dated 24 September 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; S/24712, letter dated 23 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; and S/24732, letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

The first speaker is the representative of Portugal. I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. CATARINO (Portugal): Let me first of all congratulate you, Sir, on the way you have conducted the work of the Council during the current month.

I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to your predecessor, Ambassador Ayala Lasso, for the efficient manner in which he guided the deliberations of the Council during the month of September.

The Portuguese Government is following with great anxiety the current situation in Angola, and expresses its concern at the recent occurrence of violent incidents which are threatening the peace process and the implementation of the Bicesse "Acordos de Paz para Angola".

Portugal cannot but praise the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in Angola for their efforts in support of the electoral process and the implementation of the peace accords through the monitoring and verification work carried out by the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II). We consider the presence and the role of the United Nations in Angola to be of vital importance, and we favour the strengthening of the future mandate of UNAVEM II.

We also welcome the active engagement of the Security Council in this grave matter. The members of the Council have shown themselves to be acutely aware of the seriousness of the situation in Angola.

However, the disturbing increase in tension is now taking the country to the brink of war once again, and the international community must make clear that it will not accept the disruption of the commitments made in the "Acordos de Paz". Any support given to any of the parties outside the framework and spirit of those agreements should be unequivocally condemned. We would like

(Mr. Catarino, Portugal)

also to call attention to the importance of ensuring the safety of UNAVEM II personnel and of all observers.

We wholeheartedly support the draft resolution before the Council and sincerely appreciate the fact that the Council will reiterate its readiness to consider all appropriate measures to ensure that all parties abstain from the use of force and fully respect the final outcome of the democratic process.

The seriousness of the situation not only causes deep concern over what might occur in Angola, but could also jeopardize the peace and stability of the whole region.

Portugal is making every effort, employing all means and at all levels, to assist the process of democratization of Angola. We appeal for no action to be taken that might increase tension, impair the conduct of the electoral process or threaten the territorial integrity of Angola. We shall continue to spare no effort to bring the parties together and encourage them to exercise restraint and to engage in constructive dialogue without delay.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of Portugal for the kind words he addressed to me.

The next speaker is the representative of Brazil. I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. SARDENBERG (Brazil): I am pleased to congratulate you, Mr. President, on the able manner in which you are conducting the business of the Security Council this month.

My Government has been following the developments in Angola with great concern. In that regard, on 13 October 1992 it issued a statement which reads as follows:

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

"The Brazilian Government has followed with attention and interest the electoral process in Angola. Brazil wishes in particular to highlight its continued solidarity with the Angolan nation in its efforts to consolidate democracy and resume development through national reconstruction. It is in this context that Brazil has cooperated, within the framework of the United Nations, in the peace process, including its electoral aspects.

"The Angolan people have reason to be proud of the example of civic involvement and maturity manifested in the peaceful and orderly balloting. It is Brazil's hope that Angolan political forces, which have a great responsibility with respect to the future of that great sister nation, will solve all their disputes in the same democratic spirit shown by the Angolan people.

"In line with the principles that have traditionally guided its foreign policy, and faithful to its peaceful vocation, Brazil condemns war and all forms of the use of force as a means of settling disputes. Democratic mechanisms must be applied in the settlement of disputes.

"It is imperative that, whatever the results of the elections, the parties abide by the popular will freely expressed in the balloting.

"The Brazilian Government addresses a vigorous appeal to all parties involved in the electoral process in Angola to comply with the commitments under the peace agreements, as well as to accept and support the role that the United Nations has been invited to play."

Since that statement was issued, the situation in Angola has continued to deteriorate. Against this backdrop, Brazil fully supports the statement made

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

by the President of the Security Council on 27 October 1992 on behalf of the Council (S/24720).

The situation has now reached proportions at which we fear it may come to affect peace and security both in Angola and in the surrounding region.

We firmly support the draft resolution the Council is to adopt today on this subject, particularly when it strongly condemns the recent resumption of hostilities and urgently demands that such acts cease forthwith, and when it

> "Calls on all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and increase the tension in the country". (S/24738, para. 4)

In that connection, we deem it most appropriate that in the draft resolution the Council would urge

> "the leaders of the two parties to engage in a dialogue without delay so as to enable the second round of the presidential elections to be held promptly" (S/24738, para. 8)

and would affirm that

> "the results of use of force will not be accepted". (S/24738, sixth preambular paragraph)

No less important is the Council's reaffirmation that

> "it will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process" (S/24738, para. 9)

and its reiteration of

> "its readiness to consider all appropriate measures" - and I stress, all appropriate measures - "under the Charter of the United Nations to secure implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz'". (S/24738, para. 9)

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

In expressing our heartfelt solidarity with Angola in this moment of crisis, I wish also to voice our concern with the continued safety of Brazilian nationals in Angola, as well as that of other members of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) and other United Nations officials.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of Brazil for the kind words he addressed to me.

The next speaker is the representative of Angola, on whom I call.

Mr. VAN DUNEM "MBINDA" (Angola): I should like to take this opportunity again to convey the sincerest appreciation of the Government of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, for its contribution to the establishment of peace and national reconciliation in our country. Our thanks go also to you, Mr. President, for the manner in which you have conducted the work of the Council during the month of October.

(Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda", Angola)

Our thanks go as well to the representative of Venezuela, Ambassador Diego Arria for the efforts he made during his presidency.

I came to this meeting to express the concern of my Government with reference to the grave situation in which we are living today in Angola, created by the irresponsible attitude of UNITA in refusing to accept the results of the elections held on 29-30 September 1992, which were declared free and fair by this Council.

This irresponsible attitude of UNITA is a clear violation of the Bicesse Accords and is unquestionable proof of the lack of respect for the rules of the principles of democracy. By acting in this manner UNITA is perpetuating the suffering of the Angolan people.

Once again the theory that we have always defended has been demonstrated, the theory that UNITA is not prepared to accept the democratic rules of which it always pretended to be a defender.

The offensive military plan of UNITA goes to the extreme of occupying large parts of municipalities in the central and southern provinces of our country, imprisoning populations and endangering Angolan tranquillity.

We are deeply concerned at information regarding the presence of South African fighting forces alongside UNITA. If these allegations are proven it will have a very dangerous political implication for the entire region.

The Government of Angola asks international public opinion, and in particular that of the Security Council of the United Nations, for strong measures to be taken to force UNITA to accept the election results and the implementation of the Peace Accords. The Peace Accords must be respected.

(Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda", Angola)

We would also like to take this opportunity to express our deep satisfaction at and support without reservation for the recent declarations of the President of the Security Council and the draft resolution that will be approved today.

The Government of Angola, conscious of its responsibilities, will spare no effort to take all the necessary measures to defend the interests of the Angolan people. The Government of Angola, although trying by peaceful means to guarantee the gains of the Angolan people, will never abdicate its defence of the noble ideals of the Angolan people, which are peace and social progress for Angola.

The Angolan Government reiterates once again that it will spare no effort to work for peace in Angola with the members of the Security Council, the international community, and especially the United Nations.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of Angola for his statement and for the gracious words he addressed to me.

The next speaker is the representative of South Africa. I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. STEWARD (South Africa): May I add my voice to those of my predecessors in congratulating you, Mr. President, on the perceptive and constructive manner in which you have conducted the proceedings of the Council this month.

Thank you very much for affording me this opportunity to address the Security Council on the recent developments in Angola. Issues affecting Africa are of course of great importance to South Africa and developments in

(Mr. Steward, South Africa)

Angola, being a country close to the borders of South africa, are of crucial importance to my country. In the South African Government's opinion, Africa deserves greater attention and understanding from the international community in its efforts to cope with the problems of poverty, economic development, and so on. We feel that there has often been a lack of complete understanding for Africa's problems and dilemmas. The Angolan situation is one such problem.

I believe that South Africa's recent role in Angola and its present position can best be illustrated by quoting extracts from a letter written by Foreign Minister Pik Botha to the Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, on 27 October 1992. The letter was immediately submitted for circulation as a document of the Security Council. I quote:

> "The South African Government will continue to call upon all parties in Angola to pursue the democratic ideal by peaceful means and not to resort to violence or the threat of force to secure their objectives. All leaders will be encouraged to work towards national reconciliation as their highest priority.
>
> "The South African Government is convinced that this objective continues to be of the greatest importance for the future peaceful political development of Angola. It will actively encourage the leaders of Angola to follow that path, without which the much needed reconstruction of Angola and its economic development also in the wider regional context will not materialize. In my personal meetings with both President dos Santos and with Dr. Savimbi, the President of UNITA, during the past two weeks, I have consistently brought the message home to them and I will continue to do so in the future." (S/24732, annex)

(Mr. Steward, South Africa)

In addition, I should like to inform the Council that the State President of South Africa, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, wrote to both President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi on 28 October 1992 and, with the indulgence of the Council, I should like to read extracts from those identical letters:

"As you are aware, the South African Government has accepted the statement by Miss Margaret Anstee, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Angola to the effect that, with all deficiencies and irregularities taken into account, the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 can be considered to have been generally fair and free.

"It is in the interest of peace and stability in Angola that the Bicesse Peace Accords be adhered to and in this regard I wish to refer to the appeal made by Minister Pik Botha, in his statement dated 23 October 1992, to all political leaders in Angola to respect the election results which constitute an important phase of the implementation of the Peace Accords. I further wish to appeal to all leaders in Angola to urgently further the peace process on the basis of the following principles: the renunciation of force as a means of attaining political objectives; and a strong and irrevocable commitment to dialogue and discussion.

"The need to preserve and complete the implementation of the Peace Accords will require bold statesmanship and tremendous effort on the part of all political leaders in Angola."

And further:

"In my view, a public and joint commitment by yourself and ..." - in one letter the name was Dr. Savimbi and in the other it was President dos Santos - "to defend and promote national reconciliation and

(Mr. Steward, South Africa)

democracy in Angola, and which expresses firm opposition to resorting to force or violence, would greatly enhance the process of nation building in Angola and would ensure continued support from the international community."

On the basis of the foregoing I should like to make it clear that the South African Government will in no way support any party that opts for a violent solution or perpetrates aggression in Angola. I wish to repeat categorically that the South African Government will in no way support any party that opts for a violent solution in Angola. In the Government's view the military option is not an option. The South African Government has done its best to bring this home to the leaders of Angola.

(Mr. Steward, South Africa)

I believe I am on safe ground when I say that not only the South African Government but the vast majority of people in South Africa and all the major parties and political movements - and the Council may be interested to learn that I am reliably informed that this includes the African National Congress - feel that a democratic process in Angola is absolutely essential to solve the problems there. Differences must be solved around the conference table. The South African Government will therefore support any suggestion that would bring about peace. At this critical moment the Government urges the Security Council to act in such a way as will facilitate the achievement of peace. The Government is in full support of the text of the draft resolution that is before the Security Council.

In this connection I feel obliged to deal with the mischievous and sensational reports that appeared in a South African domestic newspaper of 30 October 1992 and that have been referred to by a previous speaker, to the effect that the South African Defence Force had moved units into Southern Angola this week and was preparing to establish a basis of military cooperation with UNITA against the MPLA government. The absurdity of these allegations is underlined by the statement that the initiative was supervised by the American Central Intelligence Agency, the British MI5 and the South African Military Intelligence. However, I wish to place on record that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a press conference in Pretoria earlier today, categorically dismissed these allegations as untrue. There is absolutely no foundation for this distasteful rumour-mongering. At the same press conference the Angolan Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Lopo do Nascimento, was present and expressed his government's sincere appreciation to the South

(Mr. Steward, South Africa)

African Government for its peace and stabilization role in Angola. He stated that his government had "no reports from any reliable sources" to support the allegations.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I would like to thank the representative of South Africa for his kind words addressed to me.

The letter he referred to, dated 27 October 1992, was distributed as a Council document under the symbol S/24732 on 29 October.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it, issued in provisional form. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that that is the case.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

Before putting the draft resolution to the vote, I shall call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. JESUS (Cape Verde): Even though the month is drawing to a close, it is still not too late to congratulate you on your presidency of this Council. During this month you have provided wise and rewarding guidance for our work, the important results of which bear witness to your qualities of leadership. I wish also to congratulate your predecessor, Mr. Ayala Lasso of Ecuador, and to convey to him our appreciation for the good work accomplished during his presidency in September.

After many years of armed conflict, the people of Angola deserve peace so that they may be able to create an internal political environment conducive to national reconstruction, social harmony and economic development. The Peace Accords entered into by the Government of Angola and UNITA lay the foundation for the establishment of a climate of peace and democratic harmony in Angola. Pursuant to these Peace Accords, democratic elections were held recently in

(Mr. Jesus, Cape Verde)

Angola, and were followed with much interest by the international community, which is desirous of seeing peace return finally to this country that has been ravaged by more than three decades of armed conflicts of one type or another. The events that followed the elections, with allegations of electoral fraud and the recent threats to peace in this country, have clouded the horizon of stability and political harmony envisaged in the Peace Accords.

My country, which has strong historical links with the people of Angola, has joined this Council in expressing its concern at the deterioriation of the situation in Angola. The recent acts of violence in Luanda and Huambo are a threatening reminder of the very delicate situation in that country.

We believe that there is no alternative to peace in Angola. Lasting peace in Angola can only be achieved through democratic ballot. It is in this spirit that we hope that the parties involved will, in the interests of the whole nation, be able to overcome the present crisis and work out the measures necessary to facilitate the implementation of the Bicesse Peace Accords and take action to allow the run-off presidential election to take place in due time.

We would like to emphasize the commendable efforts being made by UNAVEM II and Mrs. Anstee, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in assisting in the implementation of the Peace Accords. Theirs is a historic contribution to help bring peace to Angola. We lend our support to their work. My delegation will vote for the draft resolution and we hope that it will play a positive role in the current situation.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of Cape Verde for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. WATSON (United States of America): The United States deplores, in the strongest terms, the renewed outbreak of hostilities in Angola and calls for the immediate cessation of all acts of violence and all offensive military movements. It is essential that President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi act decisively to stop the spiral of violence from leading Angola towards renewed civil war.

We are deeply concerned by the reports that UNITA is trying to extend its authority over parts of Angolan territory. If true, this would represent a major breach of the Peace Accords, which we would condemn.

The United States will continue, in full cooperation with the United Nations, to seek peace, national reconciliation and democracy in Angola. These goals can be achieved only if violence is ended, troops are returned to their barracks, and meaningful political dialogue is resumed at the highest level. We call on the parties to implement these actions urgently. Furthermore, it is imperative that President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi hold a summit meeting immediately to overcome the current crisis. We will hold responsible any party which refuses to engage in dialogue to end this crisis, thereby jeopardizing the entire peace process.

My Government reiterates its wholehearted and continuing support for the personnel of UNAVEM II and for the Secretary-General's Special Representative, who has performed with distinction, creativity, steadfastness and courage in exceptionally difficult circumstances.

My Government strongly supports the draft resolution before us, which we hope will contribute to a rapid and peaceful conclusion of the process laid out in the "Acordos de Paz".

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/24738.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, China, Ecuador, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution issued in provisional form has therefore been adopted unanimously, as resolution 785 (1992).

I shall now call on those representatives who have asked to be allowed to make statements.

Sir David HANNAY (United Kingdom): Since this is the first time I have spoken during your presidency, even though it is the last day of that, may I congratulate you, Sir, and wish you a happy move to your right at the end of the weekend.

I also wish to convey my thanks to your predecessor, Ambassador Ayala Lasso of Ecuador.

In recent months this Council has had to deal with only too many tragic events, and with only too many such events caused by historic blunders and miscalculations. Recent events in Angola fit that pattern all too well.

Angola only finally emerged from many years of civil war, exacerbated by several external interventions, in the summer of 1991. The peace agreements then signed by all parties offered a real prospect of making a successful transition to multi-party democracy and national reconciliation.

Since then much progress has been made, and credit is due to all, most particularly to the United Nations agencies and to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNIVAM II), under the under the leadership of the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Miss Anstee, which played such an important part in the organization of the elections which took place at the end of September and which have been judged generally free and fair.

Now all that progress and all those hopes are being put at risk by an unwillingness of one party to accept the results of these elections and to carry the presidential elections to their conclusion in a second round, and by a reckless willingness to threaten and even to resort to force. That is the tragedy. The miscalculation, the historic blunder is to think that such a denial of the results of the elections, such a resort to force, will be accepted by the international community. It will not.

(Sir David Hannay, United Kingdom)

It is not too late to get the peace process back on the rails. My Government sincerely hopes that the clear warning of international isolation conveyed in the present resolution will be heeded. What is needed now in Angola is a series of steps to restore confidence and to complete the electoral process. Let us hope they will now be taken.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of the United Kingdom for the gracious words he addressed to me.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation): I should like to add my voice to the voices of those who have congratulated you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council a month ago. In particular, I should like to thank you for the outstanding work you have done during this month, for which we are all very grateful to you.

We are also grateful to your predecessor, Ambassador Ayala Lasso of Ecuador, for the excellent work he did as the previous President.

The Russian delegation has with great concern heard the news of the resumption of military action in Angola, as a result of which there have already been casualties. The Russian Federation resolutely condemns any attempts to achieve political objectives through the use of force, through avoidance of the electoral process that the Angolan authorities took upon themselves through their commitments within the framework of the agreements that were arrived at.

We believe the side that bears the blame must bear the brunt of the full burden and responsibility for such actions.

For many years, armed clashes in that country led to enormous suffering for the Angolan people and caused numerous casualties. Now, at a time when, as a result of the particular efforts of the United Nations and of the entire

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

international community, Angola has embarked on a path of peaceful transformation, UNITA is attempting once again to plunge Angola into the abyss of fratricidal war, which would be a crime against its people.

Such dangerous actions not only seriously threaten the entire process of a settlement in Angola but also can exert the most negative impact on the situation in the region as a whole.

The UNITA leadership must with all seriousness heed the grave warnings contained in resolution 785 (1992), just adopted by the Security Council, that:

> "any party which fails to abide by all the commitments entered into under the 'Acordos de Paz para Angola' will be rejected by the international community, and ... the results of use of force will not be accepted."

Our delegation believes that the Security Council must continue to undertake all necessary measures to ensure implementation by the parties to the Lisbon Agreement and promote the speedy commencement of dialogue between the two Angolan leaders for the purpose of holding a second round of presidential elections.

It is our conviction that all States, in particular those that are able to exert direct influence to bring about a favourable course of action on the situation in Angola, are obliged to do all within their power for its normalization and, naturally, not to undertake any steps that might further complicate the Angolan situation.

For its part, Russia is ready actively to support any steps by the international community and the Security Council to call for the peaceful development of Angola.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of the Russian Federation for the gracious words he addressed to me.

Mr. MUMBENGEGWI (Zimbabwe): Mr. President, allow me to join my colleagues who have congratulated you on the very able and outstanding manner in which you have handled the difficult and complex issues that have formed our crowded agenda for this month of October. It is the end of the month, but we can all agree that it has been a busy but very fruitful and constructive one.

My appreciation is also due to your predecessor, our colleague Ambassador Ayala Lasso, for his very fair and even-handed stewardship of our Council in the month of September.

Zimbabwe welcomed the advent of peace brought about the signing of the Peace Accords in Angola last year. In this respect, we would like to congratulate the people of Angola for achieving this very important requirement and the subsequent undertaking of a very peaceful and democratic process in which they chose a government of their own choice.

We further express our appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in bringing about peace in Angola and, in particular, to his Special Representative Miss Margaret Anstee for the splendid work she did in overseeing the peace and electoral process in Angola.

In the same vein, my delegation would also like to express our strong commendation of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for the sterling work it undertook and is still undertaking in Angola.

It is beyond doubt that the people of Angola have freely and fairly expressed their popular will. It is therefore the duty of all the parties to accept that popular will as expressed in the election results.

Zimbabwe strongly supports the resolution we have just adopted because we strongly believe that no party should seek to achieve through the bullet what it failed to achieve through the ballot.

(Mr. Mumbengegwi, Zimbabwe)

The resolution we have just adopted correctly condemns the resumption of hostilities by UNITA in an effort to negate the outcome of the recent elections. It is Zimbabwe's sincere hope that UNITA will heed this demand by the Security Council and cease all hostilities forthwith and abide fully by the provisions of the Angola Peace Accords.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of Zimbabwe for the kind words he addressed to me.

I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the Permanent Representative of France.

The French Government views with great concern the deterioration of the situation in Angola and the threats looming over the continuation of the implementation of the Peace Accords. Despite the difficulties, this process had made it possible up to now, with the help of the United Nations, to arrive at very positive results: the cease-fire held, and for the first time the Angolan people were able to make their voice heard as to the future of their country, through elections that were acknowledged to be, on the whole, just and fair.

Everything must be done to preserve this achievement and to make it possible for implementation of the Peace Accords to be pursued to a successful conclusion. To this end, it is of the greatest importance that all the parties - notably UNITA - accept the results of the elections held on 29 and 30 September and that they cooperate fully to allow for the earliest possible holding of the second round of presidential elections. By the same token, all the commitments made by virtue of the Peace Accords must be strictly lived up to, particularly those involving the cease-fire and military matters.

(The President)

In adopting resolution 785 (1992) the Security Council has just demonstrated that it stands ready to continue active participation in the implementation of the Peace Accords. It is clear, however, that the United Nations will not be able to accomplish anything without the cooperation of the parties. We strongly hope that this message will be heard and understood and, in particular, that there will be an immediate end to the inadmissible attacks by UNITA against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

At a time when the Angolan people have, at last, a chance to live in peace and democracy and to devote their energies to developing their country, France expresses the hope that this chance will be seized and that none of the parties will take it upon itself to compromise the future of the country by having its interests override the greater interest of Angola.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

There are no further names on the list of speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3131
30 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 30 October 1992, at 5.55 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. VAN DAELE
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Daoyu
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. WATSON
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

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The meeting was called to order at 5.55 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24739)

LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KYRGYZSTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (S/24692)

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TAJIKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24699)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the following documents: S/24739, letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/24692, letter dated 19 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; and S/24699, letter dated 21 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to the following documents: S/24725, letter dated 28 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; and S/24741, letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

(The President)

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the communications received from the Government of Tajikistan.

"The Security Council expresses its very grave concern about the continuing deterioration in the situation in Tajikistan, which is causing considerable loss of human life and serious material damage. It notes with concern the consequences for peace and security in the region that this crisis might entail.

"The Security Council calls on all parties to the conflict to end the fighting. It urges the Government of Tajikistan, local authorities, party leaders and other groups concerned to enter into a political dialogue with a view to reaching an overall settlement of the conflict by peaceful means. It calls on parties in neighbouring countries to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding a settlement.

"The Security Council welcomes the efforts made by the member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, on the initiative of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, and those undertaken by other States to help Tajikistan to resolve the crisis. It invites the Government of Tajikistan and all other parties to the conflict to cooperate actively with all these efforts.

"The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to send a goodwill mission, including a humanitarian assistance mission, to Tajikistan and Central Asia, in response to the requests of the Governments of the region, within the next few days as a contribution by the United Nations to resolving the conflict.

(The President)

"The Security Council calls on all parties to the conflict and the neighbouring countries to facilitate the work of the Secretary-General's mission and to ensure the safety of its personnel."

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3132
30 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Friday, 30 October 1992, at 6 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. VAN DAELE
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Daoyu
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. WATSON
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

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92-61706 2500V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 6 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24740)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Raguz (Bosnia and Herzegovina) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/24740, which contains the text of a letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

(The President)

I should also like to draw the attention of members of the Council to documents S/24675, S/24703, S/24709, S/24717 and S/24734, which contain letters dated 16, 20, 23, 25 and 28 October 1992, respectively, from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council remains concerned by the continuing conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with its resultant loss of life and material damage, which threaten international peace and security, and by reports of egregious violations of international humanitarian law by whomsoever committed.

"The Security Council is appalled by the most recent reports that Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are attacking civilians fleeing from the city of Jajce.

"The Council strongly condemns any such attacks, which constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions, and reaffirms that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of these Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches. The Council wishes that such violations be brought to the attention of the Commission of Experts mentioned in resolution 780 (1992).

"The Council demands that all such attacks cease immediately."

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 6.05 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3133
11 November 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 10 November 1992, at 6.30 p.m.

President:	Mr. ERDOS	(Hungary)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HAJNOCZI
	Belgium	Mr. NOTERDAEME
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Daoyu
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. PERKINS
	Venezuela	Mr. BIVERO
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

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92-61804 2705V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 6.55 p.m.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): As this is the first meeting of the Security Council for the month of November, I should like to take this opportunity to pay a tribute, on behalf of the Council, to Mr. Jean-Bernard Merimeé, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, for his service as President of the Security Council for the month of October 1992. I am sure I speak for all members of the Security Council in expressing deep appreciation to Ambassador Merimeé for the great diplomatic skill and unfailing courtesy with which he conducted the Council's business last month.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 781 (1992) (S/24767 AND ADD.1)

LETTER DATED 6 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24783)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sacirbey (Bosnia and Herzegovina) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 781 (1992). That report is contained in document S/24767 and Addendum 1. Members of the Council also have before them document S/24784, which contains the text of a draft resolution which was prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw attention to the following revisions to the draft resolution contained in document S/24784 in its provisional form.

The second preambular paragraph should read as follows:

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 5 November 1992 (S/24767 and Add.1) and of his letter of 6 November 1992 (S/24783) submitted pursuant to resolution 781 (1992),".

The first part of operative paragraph 3 reads as follows:

"Endorses the general concept of the operation described in the Secretary-General's report... ."

Following operative paragraph 3, a new paragraph 4 should be added, reading as follows:

"Calls upon all parties and others concerned henceforth to direct all requests for authorizations of flights pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 781 (1992) to UNPROFOR with special provisions being made for UNPROFOR flights and other flights in support of United Nations operations, including humanitarian assistance;".

(The President)

The present paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the draft resolution must therefore be renumbered.

The new operative paragraph 6 reads as follows:

"Reiterates its determination to consider urgently, in the event of violations subsequently brought to its attention in implementation of resolution 781 (1992), the further measures necessary to enforce respect for the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to the following documents: S/24783, letter dated 6 November 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/24750 and S/24777, letters dated 2 and 8 November 1992, respectively, from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; and S/24769, letter dated 2 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it, as orally revised, in its provisional form. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that that is the case.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first call on members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. LI Daoyu (China) (interpretation from Chinese): At the outset, please allow me to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for this month. I am convinced that under your guidance the work of the Council will be successful this month. I should also like to take

(Mr. Li Daoyu, China)

this opportunity to congratulate your predecessor, the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, Ambassador Mérimée. I wish to express to him my gratitude. His vigorous and tireless efforts smoothly guided the Council in completing its heavy workload last month.

The Chinese delegation is deeply concerned at the development of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In principle, we are in favour of the establishment of a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the consent of all parties concerned. We support the relevent recommendations for monitoring such a ban put forward by the Secretary-General in his report.

Based on this position, the Chinese delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution when it is put to the vote.

However, it should be pointed out that this does not mean that there is any change in China's principled position on Security Council resolution 781 (1992), referred to in this draft resolution. I should like to reiterate here that the Chinese delegation is not in favour of any use of force on the question of establishing a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is our hope that all the relevant parties of the former Yugoslavia will honour their commitments to respect the ban on military flights and fully cooperate with the United Nations Protection Force.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of China for the kind words he addressed to me.

I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/24784, as orally revised, in its provisional form.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, China, Ecuador, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution, as orally revised, in its provisional form has therefore been adopted unanimously as resolution 786 (1992).

There are no further names on the list of speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.